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erals, with shading to show the areas covered by the more important gold, silver, coal, iron, and salt districts. Quartz gold is distinguished from placer gold mining and a line stretching across the Dominion shows that north of it the country is virtually unprospected excepting along some of the principal rivers.

Among other maps are those showing the distribution of forest, prairie, and mixed forest and prairie; the distribution of the telegraph, telephone, and cable connections; railroad systems with areas coloured to show to which systems they are chiefly tributary; canals, lighthouses, and sailing routes on the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, and Atlantic coast, with bathymetric tints giving depths in fathoms; isothermic, rainfall, snowfall, barometric, temperature, and sunshine charts; population and boundary maps; distribution of Indians and Eskimos, routes of explorers, including Amundsen's northwest passage, drainage basins, plans of all leading cities and a large number of statistical diagrams.

ATLAS UNIVERSEL DE GÉOGRAPHIE.—Ouvrage commencé par Vivien de Saint-Martin et continué par Fr. Schrader. 90 Maps. No. 63, Algérie, Tunisie. Scale 1:2,500,000, or 39.4 statute miles to an inch. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1907.

Sixteen of the 90 sheets of this great cartographic work are still to be produced. The present sheet gives the very best cartographic expression to our present knowledge of Algeria and Tunis and the parts of the Sahara as far south of them as the Tuat oases. Recent Government surveys in this large region have added many data which are fully utilised. The meanings of the Arabic and Berber names are given in the legend. A large number of camel routes are laid down. Heights are in meters.

BOOK NOTICES.

Oestrymnis-Ophiusa (Ancient Geography of Galicia). By Celso García de la Riega. (From Vol. XLVII of the Boletín de la Real Sociedad Geográfica. Madrid, 1905.)

A polemic paper directed almost exclusively against the "*Estudios Ibéricos*" of Martins Sarmiento (Madrid 1891-1895). With a profusion of learned disquisitions the author attempts to locate Oestrymnis, as well as the Cassiterides, in Galicia. His monograph is chiefly a discussion of the *Oræ Maritimæ*, the poem by Rufus Festus Avienus. For local geography of the Galician coast and the Atlantic shores of Spain (and Portugal) the paper is certainly very valuable. It shows an intimate acquaintance with the regions, but we cannot permit ourselves to express opinions about the merits of the evidence produced in the controversy. Until now, however, we had believed the Cassiterides to be Cornwall. Señor de la Riega, in support of his dissenting conclusions, calls attention to the confusion, not infrequent among ancient writers, between islands and promontories, the latter being, from imperfect acquaintance with the mainland, taken for islands. It is well to treasure the remark, since it appears to be well founded; but we think he goes a little too far in stating that the tin deposits of Cornwall are insignificant and have been exploited only in modern times. There is too much of the *Pro Domo Sua* in this sweeping assertion. The linguistic data at the close of the paper must be important for a study of ancient history of Spain, anterior to the Roman domination. They show considerable relationship between the Gallegan or Galician idiom and the Biscayan. Other ethnologic proof of ancient connections of these peoples, and of a rather striking nature, is added.

A. F. B.